

REPUBLICANS

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thing in order to make an impression, whether it be a false impression or a true impression.

"They see that this is nothing but a picture of forces that cannot unite, of forces that do not constitute a party, and the intimation that I just now referred to is this, that those who are doing the thinking, the definite thinking, are the opposition who are trying to destroy the Republican party as it was in 1912 in order that they may make it what they then failed to make it by organizing their opposition against it."

"Think of it, my friends, in order to reunite the Republican party by giving dominance to that section of it which has been rejected by that party itself. A time of world crisis is to be used in which it is necessary to counsel this nation that it should be united and unshakable. What are we to say of the patriotism of men who take advantage of a crisis of the world, when the fortunes of men hang in uncertain balance, when the peace of this great nation can be maintained only by the most thoughtful and considerate means, in order to settle a question of power among themselves? The thing is incredible. The thing is not to be endured by men who love America and more and more the attention of this country is being concentrated upon the Democratic party and the thoughtful men are now ally-ing themselves with the Democratic party."

The president then outlined what he characterized as the definite policy of Democrats. "The only thing that those of us have done who have tried to lead," he continued, "has been to purge our hearts and understand me, my friends, a man who tries to serve a free nation must try to have in his own heart the thoughts of a free nation. He must see to it that he, so far as his intelligence permits, thinks the same thoughts that the man on the street thinks, and the man in the factory and the man down in the mine and the man running the train."

"If he believes that men ought to work only eight hours, he is expected to say so, and if he is asked that he means everybody he ought to answer 'yes.' Everybody for whom it is possible."

"There are some occupations in which you cannot divide a day into eight hour periods, for the simple reason that you have got to do what nature determines. I do not see how, for example, a farmer could divide the day up into periods of eight hours, because nature does not divide it up into periods of eight hours, but in most occupations where the seasons do not dominate, where the plans of men dominate, it is possible to have eight hours, and, moreover, eight hours are more profitable to the men who manage the capital of the country than the longer day."

"Have you noticed the interesting gyrations of the opposition with regard to the protective tariff. It is very interesting how they have disclosed their real mind about it. You know for a long time they said this ought not to be a matter of partisan politics. It ought to be treated with absolute impartiality. We ought to have a tariff commission to put this upon a scientific basis of a political footing. Very well. We gave them the tariff commission. It is going to be put upon a scientific footing, and so far as I am concerned, Democratic theories are going to have more to do with the facts than Republican theories. The tariff is going to be handled, if I can find the right men to handle it, so that nobody's opinion is paid any regard to, and the facts and the alone, are disclosed."

"But that does not satisfy them. Now that they know they are going to have a commission they are uneasy because they are not going to appoint it and not only that, but they say they cannot wait for it. We have got to have protection on the old lines and in the old familiar way right away, without waiting for the conclusions of the commission. Are we to assume, fellow citizens, that they are insincere in desiring a scientific basis for the tariff, are we to assume that they don't know what they are talking about?"

"These gentlemen make predictions about what is going to happen after the war which are absolutely incredible. I wonder that they can make them with straight faces. They say that those nations with 25,000,000 men devoted to the destruction, their own destruction included, constituting more than fifty per cent of the skilled mechanical force of those nations, and are, nevertheless, secretly engaged in manufacturing a great body of products which are going to be dumped on us after the war when they are struggling for their breath in the titanic struggle for their life."

"If they can get anybody but themselves to believe this why then perhaps we ought to make ready for it, but they don't know what is going to happen after the war. I don't know what is going to happen after the war and you don't. The only thing that we can do is to prepare the impartial eyes and methods of inquiries which will find out for us what is happening as fast as it happens, and then deal with the facts as they arise."

Mr. Wilson then ridiculed the Republican statement that if they were successful in the election there would be a strong cabinet. "They are always about to be great," he said. "And the birth is a still birth." "My fellow citizens," he went on, "reaction in the United States at this juncture of the world's affairs would be one of the most serious things that ever happened in the world. When the world is expecting America to know what it is about and lead straight forward to have it step to settle the intrigues of one party would be an absolute calamity, quite apart from those who are leading the hosts of Democracy, just because the hosts of Democracy are faced themselves toward the light and towards the progress upon which the future depends, and at this time when the world needs some weight in the balance, some quiet, compelling weight to keep the scales from tipping the beam, it is important that the United States should hold steady and it is particularly important that the United States should say: 'We will cast out of our politics every suspicion, even that at any foreign influence will control the results of our election. We are our own masters, we are the champions of our own fate,

and the policy of no other government, the policy and interest of no other nation is to be injected into the determination of our own destiny and action.' Everything commands this great people to stand ready, to stand together, and above all things else, to resist the invitations to change."

GOLD HILL BILL

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creating a tariff commission, but did not tell his audience that when Wilson went into the White House he abolished a tariff commission, which had been created by the Taft administration. Neither did he tell how the president had steadfastly opposed the creating of a tariff commission, until the closing hours of the last Congress, and then, as a matter of political expediency, suddenly became a convert.

Discussing the tariff, Senator Chilton declared that "the few articles we put on the free list are daily going up in price." He did not, however, tell how the sugar industry in Louisiana had been completely ruined by the tariff bill, and how the Democratic Congress, fearing that as a result the solid South would be broken, restored the tariff on sugar.

Dodging Mexican Issue. The senator dwelt only a moment on foreign relations. He knew he was treading on dangerous ground. Mexico was not even mentioned, but, speaking of the trouble with Germany, he made a scurrilous attack on Governor Hughes because of what the latter said he would have done to prevent the sinking of the Lusitania. "Mr. Hughes doesn't know what he would have done," he said. Constant association with the president probably had something to do with the coining of this phrase.

The old story of "he kept us out of war" was dwelt upon at length by the speaker, but he did not tell the crowd what country it was that desired war with the United States. He did not tell how Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Holland, although hemmed in by warring nations, had kept out of the conflict. He did not tell his audience that more Americans had been killed in the course of Mr. Wilson's Mexican "peace" than in the whole war with Spain. Neither did he mention the fact that the Democratic platform declares that "the Mexicans have made war upon our citizens," and neither did he tell of a recent decision of the judge advocate general of the army, in which that jurist ruled that the United States was at war with Mexico.

Mr. Chilton tried to convince his hearers that the Adamson bill was really an eight-hour law, but he did not read the measure, nor did he mention that part of the measure which says "eight hours shall be the basis for reckoning compensation." He let out a lot of bunk about President Wilson's halting of the strike having resulted in saving thousands of babies, who would have died for want of milk, and of thousands of other persons who would be unable to reach hospitals. He charged that the railroad brotherhoods were in league with Wall street, when he said that Wall street had planned the strike in order to discredit the president. "It is a crime to work a man over eight hours," he declared, "and yet labor lawyers all over the country have declared that the Adamson bill does not limit hours a man may work. He did not mention the unemployed employees of the railroads, who number eighty per cent of the total, who are not benefited at all by the bill."

Broken Promises. The speaker's memory seemed to fail him once again when he declared, "Woodrow Wilson has never failed to make his word good." His memory slipped on the following promises made by Mr. Wilson: one-term for presidents, canal tolls question, "our platform is not molasses to catch flies," "salute the flag," "get Villa dead or alive," "strict accountability," "omit no word or act" and hundreds of others.

In conclusion the speaker attacked Justice Hughes, charging that the latter had saddled the Virginia debt on the people of this state. He did not mention the fact that the first decision in this case, which was entirely unfavorable to West Virginia, was written by Chief Justice Fuller, a Democrat, and that the only decision in which Justice Hughes concurred was the one which reduced the debt millions of dollars by allowing credits to this state. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the speaker said "the Hughes has put this debt upon you." He made a sympathetic appeal for votes, saying that he wanted to have the honor of saving the state from paying the debt. He admitted that in his opinion Howard Sutherland would work as hard for the passage of such a law as he.

In his final plea for votes for the Democratic ticket, the speaker again brought up the "he kept us out of war" bunk. "Never has there been a drop of American blood shed on account of the European war," he declared. His memory seemed to have failed him again, as hundreds of American lives were lost as the result of the sinking of the Lusitania, the Persia, the Gulfight, the Cushing and other vessels.

Senator Chilton is a good orator. That is about all that can be said for him.

Burning Midnight Oil. Battered after the meeting because of his failure to reply to the Telegram's charge in connection with the mining scandal, Senator Chilton was reported to be busily engaged at an extremely late hour Saturday night at his hotel in writing a reply, which, it was understood, would be published in Sunday morning's issue of the incomparable Exponent.

The Telegram learns on good authority that the senator was told after the meeting by his political advisers that some kind of a reply must be framed up as a majority of the people who turned out for the rally were there for the sole purpose of hearing what he had to say in defense of his part in the odious deal, which prompted Colonel Wylie Beall to remark that, compared with Senator Chilton, Judas Iscariot was a man of honor.

The parade was somewhat noisy. There was some red fire and there were a number of lusty voices. It strung out considerably as it was slow in moving and it was some time after 8 o'clock before it reached the

court house. By actual count there were just 163 voters on foot and 179 voters in automobiles in the parade. One of the editors of the Telegram did not miss it very far when he lumped it off liberally at 400 with a view to giving the parade all it could in size. This showing in number was very creditable to the party in this county.

NEW COMPLICATIONS

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

der the very eyes of supine officials whose business it would be to hinder their transmission across the border. The propaganda of revolt against constituted order is being promoted by scores of conspirators, known to both the Mexicans and the American officials by even the most strictly literal interpretation of America's immigration laws should be deported from the United States.

"That the American government is competent to restrict and restrain the importation of arms and munitions is probable by the fact that during the early days of the Carranza revolt against the usurper Huerta, these laws were enforced with an almost cruel rigidity against Carranza."

"That the law governing the conduct of undesirable aliens can be enforced is proved at Ellis Island and throughout the United States every day in the year."

"Activity, energy, vigilance and persistency can correct the situation. Indifference, carelessness and heedless liberality can only make the case worse."

It was said at the bureau that the statement had been obtained from Cabrera directly and was made public with his approval.

The question of interest the state department may take in the statement is somewhat solved. Mr. Cabrera's status with relation to this government is not the same as that of an accredited diplomatic or consular official. The fact that the American-Mexican joint commission was assembled at General Carranza's suggestion, all arrangements for it having been made for it in a formal way will have weight with officials in determining their course whether the names of the commissioners nominated by each government were submitted for approval has never been divulged but if this was the procedure the commissioners probably would have definite diplomatic status on which action could be based. The fact that investigation of authenticity of the statement was in contemplation was taken to mean that its publication is displeasing to administration officials.

A question to be determined was whether the attention of the defacto government should be formally called to it as a violation of diplomatic etiquette. It was expected that Secretary Lansing would seek an explanation from Mr. Arrendondo. Mexican embassy officials shared this view, although it was thought possible that Mr. Arrendondo might find it expedient to call at the state department Monday on his own motion to discuss the incident.

A phase which caused much speculation was its possible effect on the deliberations of the joint commission. If the Washington government should find the statement authentic and deem it important enough to warrant a protest to the defacto government for Mr. Cabrera's call, the commission's work might be postponed indefinitely, if not suspended altogether.

In some quarters it was argued that Mr. Cabrera might have intended the publication of his statement as preliminary to the definite abandonment of the effort to compose border difficulties through the joint commission. The known fact that little progress has been made in many weeks of discussion was cited to support this view.

As to the charges contained in the statement, officials were silent except for the assertion that the most rigid control had been exercised over arms shipments to Mexico which was physically possible, considering the border is 1,800 miles in length.

Whatever munitions have been smuggled across the line, it was said.

The traditional policy of the United States to offer refuge to political offenders from other countries had not been altered, it was said, nor had there been any effort to prevent the extradition by the proper authorities of proved criminals.

AMERICAN MEMBERS GREATLY ASTONISHED

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—The statement issued at Washington today credited to Luis Cabrera was read by the American members of the Mexican-American joint commission with astonishment and some incredulity. Mr. Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission, came here yesterday from New York where he is expected to remain until Monday, when the conferences will be resumed.

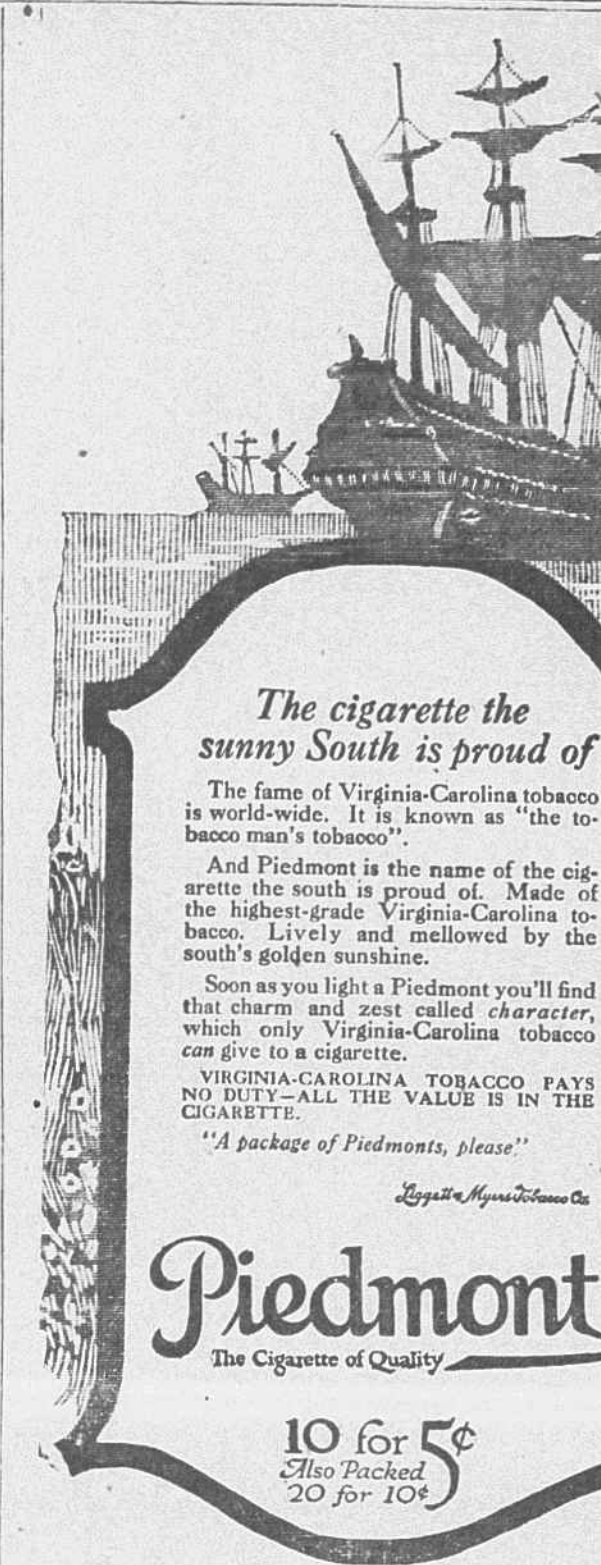
Charges that there are in this country persons who have availed themselves of loopholes in the laws to aid various Mexican bandits, and that smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico has been conducted on a large scale have been made before the commission by the Mexican representatives and have been discussed at length.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, chairman of the American commission, insisted tonight, however, that at no time have the Mexicans accompanied their charges with the languages such as that credited to Mr. Cabrera. The Mexicans have placed before the commissioners evidence tending to show just where and how smuggling has been done and the question of the vigilance exercised by American authorities, both local and army, has been discussed in the conferences. The American commission, placed before the Mexican representatives detailed reports from army officers commanding posts from one end of the Mexican border to the other indicating that the most scrupulous care had been taken to detect smuggling and every form of violations of the neutrality laws.

CARRANZA DECLARES VILLISTAS ARE AIDED

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MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—That the Villista government in Chihuahua has been able to continue because of facil-



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The fame of Virginia-Carolina tobacco is world-wide. It is known as "the tobacco man's tobacco".

And Piedmont is the name of the cigarette the south is proud of. Made of the highest-grade Virginia-Carolina tobacco. Lively and mellowed by the south's golden sunshine.

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Piedmont

The Cigarette of Quality

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Also Packed
20 for 10¢



The old Jamestown wharf, whence hogheads of Virginia tobacco were shipped abroad

NOTE:—A package of ten cigarettes made of all Turkish tobacco costs the smoker 10 or 15c. A package of ten Piedmonts made of highest-grade Virginia-Carolina tobacco costs the smoker only 5c. Why the difference? Because Piedmonts pay no duty, no ocean freight, no marine insurance, no expensive importing charges.

War Summary

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ties given the enemies of the Constitutionalist government in the United States was the declaration of General Carranza in a statement he gave to the press today.

General Carranza added that his government would eventually suppress the rebel movement in Chihuahua. He also denied reports that the Constitutionalist forces had been defeated by rebel bands in various sections of southern Mexico.

General Bell says

there is not much

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 28.—When shown the statement of Luis Cabrera, Mexican peace commissioner, referring to ammunition smuggling across the border, Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso patrol district, declared that he did not think there was any smuggling being done across the border in his district.

"If there is any smuggling being done in a small way, Villa's men are getting no more ammunition across the line than are those employed by the Carranza government," General Bell said.

DAY OF

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of any such wars in the future, then he condemns himself for keeping out of this war."

"You say, Mr. Wilson, 'that hereafter America must exert its whole force, moral and physical strength throughout the round globe if the rights of humanity are invaded.' Colonel Roosevelt said: 'Do you know that it is a sheer cowardice to say that this must be done hereafter when you do not dare to do it now.' 'If you mean what you say as to the future, then you must mean precisely and exactly that this is your duty in the present. Do it now, Mr. President. It is sheer hypocrisy to chatter ten days before election as to what ought to be done in the future when throughout your whole term of office you have failed in the present to do what you now say is your duty.'"

"If the president's words can mean anything," the colonel continued, "and never again are we to be natural * * * then he is inexcusable in having kept us so shamefully unprepared."

"Why has he allowed three and a half years to pass without any preparation?" he asked. "Remember also that it will be four years more before we even get the half measure of preparedness which Mr. Wilson now offers—that is seven and a half years after Mr. Wilson took office. He has talked peace; he has written of peace; he has opposed preparedness; he has been conducting his campaign on the issue that he has kept us out of war. And now he turns around and says that we shall surely be involved in the next war and that we ought to fight whenever there is a repetition of such a crime as the invasion of Belgium, or the butchery of the Armenians and of the Syrian Christians."

BARBER DEFIES DR. OSLER; DIES IN SIGHT OF GOAL

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DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—John Osler, seventy-nine years old, died at

War Summary

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Austro-German forces attempting to advance into Roumania along the Transylvania frontier are meeting with stubborn opposition. Roumanian troops taking the offensive, at several points on the long front have repulsed the invaders and have taken more than 1,800 prisoners, Bucharest announced.

On the Moldavian section of the frontier, the Roumanians recaptured Piscul in the Trotus valley and at Tulcheg, and Hicazand and valley took 100 men, the attack in the Uzul valley also resulted in the repulse of General Von Falkenhayn's men and the capture of five machine guns and war material.

Counter Attack.

North of Campulung, Bucharest says, a counter attack in the region of Dragoslave netted 300 prisoners. Further west in Wallachia, in the Jul Valley, the Roumanian offensive continues successfully with the capture of 450 prisoners and sixteen machine guns. Berlin announces the taking of a height south of Kronstadt and declares that "otherwise the situation is not essentially changed."

The retreat of the Russo-Roumanian forces in Dobruja continues and

War Summary

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Berlin records that Field Marshal Von Mackensen is meeting with little opposition.

Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by the Teutonic allies as well as several munition columns and baggage trains.

In the region of Dobruja, where Bukovina, Transylvania and Roumania come together, several heights have been occupied by Austrian troops. Petrograd says the Russo-Roumanian troops were forced to fall back in that region, abandoning two heights.

Quarry Captured.

French troops have captured a quarry northeast of Port Daumont in the Verdun region. The repulse of French attacks there as well as Franco-British efforts on the Somme front is announced by Berlin.

In Volhynia, west of Lutsk, the Austro-Germans repulsed a Russian attack with heavy losses to the attackers. Otherwise there has been little activity on the Russian front. In Macedonia, bad weather is holding up extensive operations. Except for small Italian advances in the Adige valley in the Trentino and southeast of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, there has been no change on the Austro-Italian front.

County Will Swing into the Republican Column This Year Says Workman.

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CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—"Boone county will be in the Republican column this year for the first time in its history," was today the declaration of Slegel Workman, of Madison, chairman of the Republican county committee and member of the state executive committee.

"There is absolutely no question about the Republican majority," said Mr. Workman, "and there is absolutely no dissatisfaction this year among the Republicans. We are united on everything and will give a majority for Hughes and Fairbanks, Robinson and Sutherland and every man on the state and county ticket."

Boone county has been in the Democratic column since the formation of the state, but the opening up of many new industries in the county has brought an increased population that will bring a change in the political affiliations of the county in the future.

Hedgefarm after a brief illness, he was a barber. Years ago he read of the theory advanced by Dr. Osler that a man had outgrown his usefulness when sixty years old and should be put to death painlessly, and he declared he would work at his trade until he was eighty years old and do as good work as any man of sixty. He came within a few months of keeping his promise.

Reformation Festival is to Be Held under Auspices of Wheeling Churches.

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WHEELING, Oct. 28.—Under the auspices of all the Wheeling district Lutheran churches, representing several thousand communicants, a reformation festival will be held at the Court theater here this afternoon opening the four hundredth anniversary of the reformation.

M. J. Kunzman, of Philadelphia, will be the principal speaker, addressing the meeting in English, while the Rev. C. Frederick Frank, of Martin's Ferry, will speak in German.

An elaborate program will be carried out. Thirteen churches will be represented at the meeting. Arrangements are being made for a series of meetings throughout the year to celebrate the reformation.

PITTSBURG FLYER DATE.

The Pittsburg Flyer due at the local station at 11:15 o'clock Saturday night did not arrive until 12:40 o'clock this morning. The train was a few minutes late in leaving Pittsburg and heavy traffic on the line caused the rest of the delay.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

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the state committee and install Clous Shaver, Mr. Watson's own financial agent, in his place, and to move the Democratic sideshow in the form of state headquarters from Parkersburg to Fairmont, where it could be under the close observation of Mr. Watson.

Declaring that Watson sought to dominate the state governmental agencies through the election of Cornwell the judge said:

"There will be no invisible government at Charleston when I am governor, whether it be labelled Watsonism or whatnot. The government will be open and above board. My political life has been open. I was judge of the supreme court of appeals for eight years and ten days, and when they undertake to lie on me and to traduce me as they have in this vicinity I want to ask them to compare my record for service for the interests of the whole people of West Virginia with their own record."

Taylor Vinson, Too.

"One of the gentlemen joined with that coterie which the Democrats are allowing to manipulate their party affairs is Mr. Taylor Vinson, of Huntington, who for twenty years has opposed every Republican governor, and the constructive policies inaugurated by the Republican party in this state, and who once said in my presence that the common people were not capable of governing themselves—that they belonged to the 'common herd.' I belong to that herd and I am proud of it. I have an abiding faith in the ability of the common people to do at all times that which is for their own good."

"A Democratic newspaper wants to know if I am going to stand for the Hatfield administration. I am going to stand for every Republican administration in this state because we Republicans have given to the people constructive advance. If that is not a satisfactory answer pipe up your questions and talk to me while I am here and don't do it when my back is turned."

Tax Laws Defended.

"Mr. Cornwell stated that he told you in 1904 that the scheme for the equalization of taxation was not a good thing, and now he comes again, a candidate after twelve years, as a great prophet, saying that his prophecy that it would prove a failure has come true, and opens that issue. I want to meet him on that issue. It was fought out in that day and the same little crowd who opposed those laws then, for personal desires to aid their own coffers, are vigorously opposing them now. I want to say I have no apology to make for aiding in the enactment of the equalization tax laws in 1904. Let it be understood again that I am not antagonistic to corporate interests in this state."

men onrared in big business have the equal share to the taxes to that end. But there is a little coterie of men who want this state government in their own hands to weaken the system of equal taxation and satisfy their own personal whims and greed, against the interests of the people."

GIANT COP DEAD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Edward E. Martin, Chicago's biggest policeman, who weighed 431 pounds, is dead. He was six feet, two inches tall, and for years was a member of the gambling squad, where he was of great value in raids in breaking down doors by leaning against them.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE